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<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US98/19030  <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 11 September 1998 (11.09.98)  <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 60/058,631      12 September 1997 (12.09.97)      US 60/084,422      6 May 1998 (06.05.98)      US  <b>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):</b> BIOGEN, INC. [US/US]; 14 Cambridge Center, Cambridge, MA 02142 (US).  <b>(72) Inventors; and</b> <b>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only):</b> TSCHOPP, Jurg [CH/CH]; Chemin des Fontannins 10, CH-1066 Epalinges (CH). HESSION, Catherine [US/US]; 35 Otis Hill Road, Hingham, MA 02043 (US).  <b>(74) Agent:</b> FLYNN, Kerry; Biogen, Inc., 14 Cambridge Center, Cambridge, MA 02142 (US).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
<b>(54) Title:</b> CYSTEINE RICH RECEPTORS-TRAIN  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  Receptor of the TNF family: TRAIN-receptor.		

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## CYSTEINE RICH RECEPTORS-TRAIN

### **Background of the Invention**

5           The present invention relates to novel receptors in the TNF family. A novel receptor has been identified, referred to herein as TRAIN.

          The TNF family consists of pairs of ligands and their specific receptors referred to as TNF family ligands and TNF family receptors (Bazzoni and Beutler, 1996). The family is involved in the regulation of the immune system and possibly other  
10 non-immunological systems. The regulation is often at a "master switch" level such that TNF family signaling can result in a large number of subsequent events best typified by TNF. TNF can initiate the general protective inflammatory response of an organism to foreign invasion that involves the altered display of adhesion molecules involved in cell trafficking, chemokine production to drive specific cells into specific  
15 compartments and the priming of various effector cells. As such, the regulation of these pathways has clinical potential.

          The TNF receptor family is a collection of related proteins that generally consist of an extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain and an intracellular signaling domain. The extracellular domain is built from 2-6 copies of a tightly disulphide  
20 bonded domain and is recognized on the basis of the unique arrangement of cysteine residues. Each receptor binds to a corresponding ligand although one ligand may share several receptors. In some cases, it is clear that by alternate RNA splicing, soluble forms of the receptors lacking the transmembrane region and intracellular domain exist naturally. Moreover, in nature, truncated versions of these receptors exist and the  
25 soluble inhibitory form may have direct biological regulatory roles. Clearly, viruses have used this tactic to inhibit TNF activity in their host organisms (Smith, 1994). These receptors can signal a number of events including cell differentiation, cell death or cell survival signals. Cell death signaling often is triggered via relatively direct links to the caspase cascade of proteases e.g. Fas and TNF receptors. Most receptors in this  
30 class can also activate NFkB controlled events.

          An emerging theme in the TNF family of receptors has been the use by nature of both full length receptors with intracellular domains that transmit a signal and alternate forms which are either secreted or lack an intracellular signaling domain. These later forms can inhibit ligand signaling and hence can dampen a biological

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response. There are several examples of this phenomenon. First, the TNF receptor p75 is readily secreted following selective cleavage from the membrane and then acts to block the action of TNF. It is likely that nature has evolved this system to buffer TNF activity. A second example is provided by the TRAIL-TRAIL receptor system where there are 4 separate genes encoding TRAIL receptors (1-3). Two of these TRAIL-R1 and TRAIL-R2 possess intracellular domains and transduce signal. A third receptor (TRAIL-R4) has an intracellular domain yet this domain does not have all the elements found in R1 and R2, e.g. it lacks a domain capable of signaling cell death. Lastly, there is a fourth receptor TRAIL-R3, that is essentially a soluble form but remains tethered by a glycolipid linkage. Hence this receptor can bind ligand yet it is unable to transmit a signal, i.e. it is effectively a decoy receptor. A third example is provided by the osteoprotegerin (OPG) system where the OPG receptor lacks a transmembrane domain and is secreted into the medium (4-6). This receptor can block the signaling necessary to induce osteoclast differentiation possibly by binding to a ligand called RANK-L. The TRAIL system described here resembles the OPG paradigm in that a short version can be secreted that would inhibit the natural TRAIL-L (currently unknown) from binding to full length TRAIL and eliciting a signal.

The receptors are powerful tools to elucidate biological pathways via their easy conversion to immunoglobulin fusion proteins. These dimeric soluble receptor forms are good inhibitors of events mediated by either secreted or surface bound ligands. By binding to these ligands they prevent the ligand from interacting with cell associated receptors that can signal. Not only are these receptor-Ig fusion proteins useful in an experimental sense, but they have been successfully used clinically in the case of TNF-R-Ig to treat inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis and the acute clinical syndrome accompanying OKT3 administration (Eason et al., 1996; Feldmann et al., 1996; van Dulleman et al., 1995). One can envision that manipulation of the many events mediated by signaling through the TNF family of receptors will have wide application in the treatment of immune based diseases and also the wide range of human diseases that have pathological sequelae due to immune system involvement. A soluble form of a recently described receptor, osteoprotegerin, can block the loss of bone mass and, therefore, the events controlled by TNF family receptor signaling are not necessarily limited to immune system regulation. Antibodies to the receptor can block ligand binding and hence can also have clinical application. Such antibodies are

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often very long-lived and may have advantages over soluble receptor-Ig fusion proteins which have shorter blood half-lives.

While inhibition of the receptor mediated pathway represents the most exploited therapeutic application of these receptors, originally it was the activation of the TNF  
5 receptors that showed clinical promise (Aggarwal and Natarajan, 1996). Activation of the TNF receptors can initiate cell death in the target cell and hence the application to tumors was and still is attractive (Eggermont et al., 1996). The receptor can be activated either by administration of the ligand, i.e. the natural pathway or some antibodies that can crosslink the receptor are also potent agonists. Antibodies would  
10 have an advantage in oncology since they can persist in the blood for long periods whereas the ligands generally have short lifespans in the blood. As many of these receptors may be expressed more selectively in tumors or they may only signal cell death or differentiation in tumors, agonist antibodies could be good weapons in the treatment of cancer. Likewise, many positive immunological events are mediated via  
15 the TNF family receptors, e.g. host inflammatory reactions, antibody production etc. and therefore agonistic antibodies could have beneficial effects in other, non-oncological applications.

Paradoxically, the inhibition of a pathway may have clinical benefit in the treatment of tumors. For example the Fas ligand is expressed by some tumors and this  
20 expression can lead to the death of Fas positive lymphocytes thus facilitating the ability of the tumor to evade the immune system. In this case, inhibition of the Fas system could then allow the immune system to react to the tumor in other ways now that access is possible (Green and Ware, 1997).

The receptors are also useful to discover the corresponding ligand as they can  
25 serve as probes of the ligand in expression cloning techniques (Smith et al., 1993). Likewise, the receptors and ligands can form in vitro binding assays that will allow the identification of inhibitory substances. Such substances can form the basis of novel inhibitors of the pathways.

### **Brief Description of the Figures**

Figure 1 shows the amino acid and nucleotide sequences for human TRAIN receptor from a composite of two lambda gt10 clones (GJ159 and GJ 158).

Figure 2 shows a comparison of human TRAIN receptor (top) and murine  
5 TRAIN receptor long (bottom).

Figure 3 shows the amino acid and nucleotide sequences for human TRAIN receptor from a subclone of lambda gt10 cDNA.

#### **A. DEFINITIONS**

“Homologous”, as used herein, refers to the sequence similarity between  
10 sequences of molecules being compared. When a position in both of the two compared sequences is occupied by the same base or amino acid monomer subunit, e.g., if a position in each of two DNA molecules is occupied by adenine, then the molecules are homologous at that position. The percent of homology between two sequences is a function of the number of matching or homologous positions shared by the two  
15 sequences divided by the number of positions compared x 100. For example, if 6 of 10 of the positions in two sequences are matched or homologous then the two sequences are 60% homologous. By way of example, the DNA sequences ATTGCC and TATGGC share 50% homology. Generally, a comparison is made when two sequences are aligned to give maximum homology.

20 A "purified preparation" or a "substantially pure preparation" of a polypeptide, as used herein, means a polypeptide that has been separated from other proteins, lipids, and nucleic acids with which it naturally occurs. Preferably, the polypeptide is also separated from other substances, e.g., antibodies, matrices, etc., which are used to purify it.

25 “Transformed host” as used herein is meant to encompass any host with stably integrated sequence, i.e. TRAIN sequence, introduced into its genome or a host possessing sequence, i.e. receptor encoding episomal elements.

A "treatment", as used herein, includes any therapeutic treatment, e.g., the administration of a therapeutic agent or substance, e.g., a drug.

30 A "substantially pure nucleic acid", e.g., a substantially pure DNA, is a nucleic acid which is one or both of: (1) not immediately contiguous with either one or both of the sequences, e.g., coding sequences, with which it is immediately contiguous (i.e., one at the 5' end and one at the 3' end) in the naturally-occurring genome of the

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organism from which the nucleic acid is derived; or (2) which is substantially free of a nucleic acid sequence with which it occurs in the organism from which the nucleic acid is derived. The term includes, for example, a recombinant DNA which is incorporated into a vector, e.g., into an autonomously replicating plasmid or virus, or into the  
5 genomic DNA of a prokaryote or eukaryote, or which exists as a separate molecule (e.g., a cDNA or a genomic DNA fragment produced by PCR or restriction endonuclease treatment) independent of other DNA sequences. Substantially pure DNA also includes a recombinant DNA which is part of a hybrid gene encoding TRAIN.

10 The terms "peptides", "proteins", and "polypeptides" are used interchangeably herein.

"Biologically active" as used herein, means having an in vivo or in vitro activity which may be performed directly or indirectly. Biologically active fragments of TRAIN may have, for example, 70% amino acid homology with the active site of the  
15 receptor, more preferably at least 80%, and most preferably, at least 90% homology. Identity or homology with respect to the receptor is defined herein as the percentage of amino acid residues in the candidate sequence which are identical to the TRAIN residues in SEQ. ID. NO. 3.

The practice of the present invention will employ, unless otherwise indicated,  
20 conventional techniques of cell biology, cell culture, molecular biology, transgenic biology, microbiology, recombinant DNA, and immunology, which are within the skill of the art. Such techniques are described in the literature.

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The claimed invention relates to a novel receptor designated TRAIN-R. The amino acid sequence of murine TRAIN-R is set forth in SEQ. ID. NO. 1 (the short form) and SEQ. ID. NO. 2, (the long form). The full length amino acid sequence of human TRAIN-R is set forth in SEQ. ID. NO. 3 and Figure 1. As shown in Figure 1, the protein length is 417 amino acids. The predicted signal sequence runs from residues 1 - 25. It is believed that the mature N-terminus is at amino acid residue 26, the extracellular domain spans residues 26 - 173, the transmembrane domain spans residues 174 - 190, and the cytoplasmic domain spans residues 191 - 417. There is a potential N-linked glycosylation site at residue 105.

SEQ. ID. NO. 4 sets forth the amino acid sequence for the carboxy terminal 30 amino acids of a secreted form of human TRAIN-R from a subclone of lambda gt10 cDNA (GJ156). This peptide sequence features 30 amino acids that are identical to amino acids 121 - 149 of the composite protein shown in Figure 1 and are identical to amino acids 121 - 150 of the C-terminus of murine TRAIN-R short form (secreted protein). SEQ. ID. NO 9 shows the amino acid sequence of the entire short secreted form of the human TRAIN-R based on the alternate cloned exon and by comparison to the mouse short form.



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Figure 2 shows a comparison of the first 214 amino acids of human TRAIN-R (417 a.a.) and murine TRAIN-R long (214 a.a.). As shown in the Figure, the two sequences have an identity of about 81.8%.

The TRAIN receptors of the invention may be isolated from mammalian tissues and purified to homogeneity, or isolated from cells which contain membrane-bound TRAIN-R, and purified to homogeneity. Methods for growing cells and isolating cell extracts are well known in the art, as are various cell types and growth and isolation methods. In general, any TRAIN-R can be isolated from any cell or tissue expressing this protein using a cDNA probe, isolating mRNA and transcribing the mRNA into cDNA. Thereafter, the protein can be produced by inserting the cDNA into an expression vector, such as a virus, plasmid, cosmid or other expression vector, inserting the expression vector into a cell, and proliferating the resulting cells. The TRAIN-R can then be isolated from the medium or cell extract by methods well known in the art. One skilled in the art can readily vary the vectors and cell lines and still obtain the claimed receptors. Alternatively, TRAIN receptors can be chemically synthesized using the sequences set forth in SEQ. ID. NOs. 1, 2, 3 or 4.

It is believed that murine TRAIN-R is expressed highest in brain and lung and at a lower level in liver, skeletal muscle and kidney. The expression pattern of human TRAIN-R differs in that a low level of expression has been detected in every tissue and cell line tested thus far (ubiquitous) with a significantly higher expression detected in heart, prostate, ovary, testis, peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBLs), thyroid, and adrenal gland.

Murine TRAIN-R may exist in nature as a natural soluble form as indicated in SEQ. ID. NO. 1. Human TRAIN-R may exist as a natural soluble form having the carboxy sequence indicated in SEQ. ID. NO. 4 and Figure 3. The soluble protein should inhibit signaling by the full length TRAIN-R.

The present invention also encompasses DNA sequences which encode the murine (both long and short) and human TRAIN receptors (full length and carboxy terminus). These DNA sequences are set forth in SEQ. ID. NOs. 5, 6, 7 and 8, respectively. The human TRAIN-R sequence in SEQ. ID. NO. 7 contains 5'UTR, a complete coding region, a stop codon and some 3'UTR. Figure 1 shows the nucleotide sequence for human TRAIN-R as derived from a composite sequence of GJ159 and

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GJ158. As shown in Figure 1, human TRAIN-R has a nucleotide sequence length of 2185, a coding region from 179 - 1429, and a stop codon at 1430 - 1432.

The human TRAIN-R sequence in SEQ. ID. NO. 8 contains intron sequence, an exon encoding the carboxy terminal 30 amino acids of a secreted form of human  
5 TRAIN-R, a stop codon and 3'UTR. As shown in Figure 3, it is believed that the intron is at residues 1 - 350, the coding region at 352 - 441, the stop codon at 442 - 444 and the 3' UTR = 445 - 791.

In other embodiments, the invention relates to sequences that have at least 50% homology with DNA sequences encoding the C terminal receptor binding domain of  
10 the ligands and hybridize to the claimed DNA sequences or fragments thereof, and which encode the TRAIN receptors having the sequences identified in SEQ. ID. NO. 1, 2, 3 or 4.

The invention in certain embodiments furthermore relates to DNA sequences encoding the TRAIN receptors where the sequences are operatively linked to an  
15 expression control sequence. Any suitable expression control sequences are useful in the claimed invention, and can easily be selected by one skilled in the art.

The invention also contemplates recombinant DNAs comprising a sequence encoding TRAIN receptors or fragments thereof, as well as hosts with stably integrated TRAIN-R sequences introduced into their genome, or possessing episomal elements.  
20 Any suitable host may be used in the invention, and can easily be selected by one skilled in the art without undue experimentation.

The claimed invention in certain embodiments encompasses recombinant TRAIN-R. One skilled in the art can readily isolate such recombinant receptors thereby providing substantially pure recombinant TRAIN-R polypeptides. Isolated receptors of  
25 the invention are substantially free of other contaminating materials of natural or endogenous origin, and contain less than about 10- 15 % by mass of protein contaminants residual of production processes.

Mammalian Receptors within the scope of the invention also include, but are not limited to, primate, human, murine, canine, feline, bovine, ovine, equine and  
30 porcine TRAIN-R. Mammalian Receptors can also be obtained by cross species hybridization using a single stranded cDNA derived from the human TRAIN-R. DNA sequences of the invention can be used as a hybridization probe to isolate Receptor cDNAs from other mammalian cDNA libraries.

Derivatives of the Receptors within the scope of the invention also include various structural forms of the proteins of SEQ. ID. NOs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 which retain biological activity. For example, a receptor protein may be in the form of acidic or basic salts, or may be in neutral form. Individual amino acid residues may also be  
5 modified by oxidation or reduction.

Receptor derivatives may also be used as immunogens, reagents in a receptor-based immunoassay, or as binding agents for affinity purification procedures of TRAIN ligands.

The present invention also includes TRAIN-R with or without associated  
10 native-pattern glycosylation. One skilled in the art will understand that the glycosylation pattern on the receptor may vary depending on the particular expression system used. For example, typically, expression in bacteria such as E. coli results in a non-glycosylated molecule. TRAIN-R derivatives may also be obtained by mutations of the receptors or their subunits. A mutant, as referred to herein, is a polypeptide  
15 homologous to a claimed Receptor but which has an amino acid sequence different from the native sequence due to a deletion, insertion or substitution.

Bioequivalent analogs of the Receptor proteins of the invention may be constructed by, for example, making various substitutions of residues or sequences or deleting terminal or internal residues or sequences not needed for biological activity.  
20 For example, often cysteine residues can be deleted or replaced with other amino acids to prevent formation of unnecessary or incorrect intramolecular disulfide bridges upon renaturation. Other approaches to mutagenesis involved modifications, for example, to enhance expression in the chosen expression system.

Soluble Receptors of the invention may comprise subunits which have been  
25 changed from a membrane bound to a soluble form. Thus, soluble peptides may be produced by truncating the polypeptide to remove, for example, the cytoplasmic tail and/or transmembrane region. Alternatively, the transmembrane domain may be inactivated by deletion, or by substitutions of the normally hydrophobic amino acid residues which comprise a transmembrane domain with hydrophilic ones. In either  
30 case, a substantially hydrophilic hydropathy profile is created which will reduce lipid affinity and improve aqueous solubility. Deletion of the transmembrane domain is preferred over substitution with hydrophilic amino acid residues because it avoids introducing potentially immunogenic epitopes. Soluble Receptors of the invention may

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include any number of well-known leader sequences at the N-terminus. Such a sequence would allow the peptides to be expressed and targeted to the secretion pathway in a eukaryotic system.

5 The invention herein provides agents, such as agonists and antagonists, directed against the claimed receptors. In certain embodiments of this invention, the agent comprises a blocking agent that comprises an antibody directed against the TRAIN-R that inhibits TRAIN receptor signaling. Preferably the antibody is a monoclonal antibody. Similarly, the claimed invention encompasses antibodies and other agents which act as agonists in the TRAIN pathways.

10 Inhibitory anti-TRAIN-R antibodies and other receptor blocking agents can be identified using screening methods that detect the ability of one or more agents either to bind to the TRAIN-R, or ligands thereto, or to inhibit the effects of TRAIN-R signaling on cells.

One skilled in the art will have knowledge of a number of assays that measure  
15 the strength of ligand-receptor binding and can be used to perform competition assays with putative TRAIN receptor blocking agents. The strength of the binding between a receptor and ligand can be measured using an enzyme-linked immunoadsorption assay (ELISA) or a radioimmunoassay (RIA). Specific binding may also be measured by fluorescently labeling antibody-antigen complexes and performing fluorescence  
20 activated cell sorting analysis (FACS), or by performing other such immunodetection methods, all of which are techniques well-known in the art.

With any of these or other techniques for measuring receptor-ligand interactions, one skilled in the art can evaluate the ability of a blocking agent, alone or in combination with other agents, to inhibit binding of ligands to the receptor  
25 molecules. Such assays may also be used to test blocking agents or derivatives of such agents, i.e. fusions, chimeras, mutants or chemically altered forms, to optimize the ability of the agent to block receptor activation.

The receptor blocking agents of the invention in one embodiment comprise soluble TRAIN receptor molecules. Using the sequence information herein and  
30 recombinant DNA techniques well known in the art, functional fragments encoding the TRAIN receptor ligand binding domain can be cloned into a vector and expressed in an appropriate host to produce a soluble receptor molecule. Soluble TRAIN receptor

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molecules that can compete with native TRAIN receptors for ligand binding according to the assays described herein can be selected as TRAIN receptor blocking agents.

A soluble TRAIN receptor comprising amino acid sequences selected from those shown herein may be attached to one or more heterologous protein domains  
5 ("fusion domains") to increase the *in vivo* stability of the receptor fusion protein, or to modulate its biological activity or localization.

Preferably, stable plasma proteins -- which typically have a half-life greater than 20 hours in the circulation of a mammal-- are used to construct the receptor fusion proteins. Such plasma proteins include but are not limited to: immunoglobulins, serum  
10 albumin, lipoproteins, apolipoproteins and transferrin. Sequences that can target the soluble receptors to a particular cell or tissue type may also be attached to the receptor ligand binding domain to create a specifically localized soluble receptor fusion protein.

All or a functional fragment of the TRAIN receptor extracellular region comprising the TRAIN receptor ligand binding domain may be fused to an  
15 immunoglobulin constant region like the Fc domain of a human IgG1 heavy chain. Soluble receptor -IgG fusions proteins are common immunological reagents and methods for their construction are well known in the art. (see, e.g. U.S. Patent No. 5, 225, 538).

A functional TRAIN-R ligand binding domain may be fused to an  
20 immunoglobulin (Ig) Fc domain derived from an immunoglobulin class or subclass other than IgG1. The Fc domains of antibodies belonging to different Ig classes or subclasses can activate diverse secondary effector functions. Activation occurs when the Fc domain is bound by a cognate Fc receptor. Secondary effector functions include the ability to activate the complement system, to cross the placenta and to bind various  
25 microbial proteins. The properties of the different classes and subclasses of immunoglobulins are described in the art.

Activation of the complement system initiates cascades of enzymatic reactions that mediate inflammation. The products of the complement system have a variety of functions, including binding of bacteria, endocytosis, phagocytosis, cytotoxicity, free  
30 radical production and solubilization of immune complexes.

The complement enzyme cascade can be activated by the Fc domains of antigen-bound IgG1, IgG3 and Ig M antibodies. The Fc domain of IgG2 appears to be less effective, and the Fc domains of IgG4, IgA, IgD and IgE are ineffective at

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activating complement. Thus one can select an Fc domain based on whether its associated secondary effector functions are desirable for the particular immune response or disease being treated with the receptor-fusion protein.

It if would be advantageous to harm or kill the TRAIN ligand bearing target cell, one could, for example, select an especially active Fc domain (IgG1) to make the fusion protein. Alternatively, if it would be desirable to target the TRAIN receptor -Fc fusion to a cell without triggering the complement system, an inactive IgG4 Fc domain could be selected.

Mutations in Fc domains that reduce or eliminate binding to Fc receptors and complement activation have been described in the art. These or other mutations can be used, alone or in combination to optimize the activity of the Fc domain used to construct the TRAIN receptor-Fc fusion protein.

One skilled in the art will appreciate that different amino acid residues forming the junction point of the receptor-Ig fusion protein may alter the structure, stability and ultimate biological activity of the soluble TRAIN receptor fusion protein. One or more amino acids may be added to the C-terminus of the selected TRAIN receptor fragment to modify the junction point whit the selected fusion domain.

The N-terminus of the TRAIN receptor fusion protein may also be varied by changing the position at which the selected TRAIN receptor DNA fragment is cleaved at its 5' end for insertion into the recombinant expression vector. The stability and activity of each TRAIN receptor fusion protein may be tested and optimized using routine experimentation and the assays for selecting blocking agents described herein.

Using the TRAIN receptor binding domain sequences within the extracellular domain as shown herein, amino acid sequence variants may also be constructed to modify the affinity of the soluble TRAIN receptor molecules for their ligands. The soluble molecules of this invention can compete for binding with endogenous receptors. It is envisioned that any soluble molecule comprising a TRAIN receptor ligand binding domain that can compete with native receptors for ligand binding is a receptor blocking agent that falls within the scope of the present invention.

In other embodiments of this invention, antibodies directed against the TRAIL and TRAIN receptors (anti-TRAIN-R abs) function as receptor blocking agents. The antibodies of this invention can be polyclonal or monoclonal and can be modified to

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optimize their ability to block TRAIN-R signaling, their bioavailability, stability or other desired traits.

Polyclonal antibody sera directed against TRAIN-R are prepared using conventional techniques by injecting animals such as goats, rabbits, rats, hamsters or mice subcutaneously with TRAIN-R -Fc fusion protein in Freund's adjuvant, followed by booster intraperitoneal or subcutaneous injection in incomplete Freund's. Polyclonal antisera containing the desired antibodies directed against the TRAIN receptors can then be screened by conventional immunological procedures.

Various forms of anti-TRAIN-R abs can also be made using standard recombinant DNA techniques. For example, "chimeric" antibodies can be constructed in which the antigen binding domain from an animal antibody is linked to a human constant domain. Chimeric antibodies reduce the observed immunogenic responses elicited by animal antibodies when used in human clinical treatments.

In addition, recombinant "humanized" antibodies which can recognize the TRAIN-R can be synthesized. Human antibodies are chimeras comprising mostly human IgG sequences into which the regions responsible for specific antigen-binding have been inserted. (e.g. WO 94/04679). Animals are immunized with the desired antigen, the corresponding antibodies are isolated, and the portion of the variable region sequences responsible for specific antigen binding are removed. The animal-derived antigen binding regions are then cloned into the appropriate position of human antibody genes in which the antigen binding regions have been deleted. Humanized antibodies minimize the use of heterologous (inter species) sequences in human antibodies, and are less likely to elicit immune responses in the mammal being treated.

Construction of different classes of recombinant anti-TRAIN-R antibodies can also be accomplished by making chimeric or humanized antibodies comprising the anti-R variable domains and human constant domains isolated from different classes of immunoglobulins. For example, anti-TRAIN-R IgM antibodies with increased antigen binding site valencies can be recombinantly produced by cloning the antigen binding site into vectors carrying the human  $\mu$  chain constant regions.

In addition, standard recombinant DNA techniques can be used to alter the binding affinities of recombinant antibodies with their antigens by altering amino acid residues in the vicinity of the antigen binding sites. The antigen binding affinity of a humanized antibody can be increased by mutagenesis based on molecular modeling.

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It may be desirable to increase or decrease the affinity of anti-TRAIN-R antibodies for the receptors depending on the targeted tissue type or the particular treatment schedule envisioned. For example, it may be advantageous to treat a patient with constant levels of anti-Receptor antibodies with reduced ability to signal through the pathway for semi-prophylactic treatments. Likewise, inhibitory anti-TRAIN-R antibodies with increased affinity for the receptors may be advantageous for short term treatments.

The claimed invention in yet other embodiments encompasses pharmaceutical compositions comprising an effective amount of a TRAIN-R blocking or activating agent, and pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. The compositions of the invention will be administered at an effective dose to treat the particular clinical condition addressed. Determination of a preferred pharmaceutical formulation and a therapeutically efficient dose regiment for a given application is well within the skill of the art taking into consideration for example, the condition and weight of the patient, the extent of desired treatment and the tolerance of the patient for the treatment. Doses of about 1 mg/kg of a soluble TRAIN-R are expected to be suitable starting points for optimizing treatment dosages.

Determination of a therapeutically effective dose can also be assessed by performing *in vitro* experiments that measure the concentration of the blocking or activating agent. The binding assays described herein are useful, as are other assays known in the art.

Administration of the soluble activating or blocking agents of the invention, alone or in combination, including isolated and purified forms, their salts, or pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof may be accomplished using any of the conventionally accepted modes of administration of agents which exhibit immunosuppressive activity.

### **EXAMPLES:**

#### **Generation of Soluble Receptor Forms:**

To form an receptor inhibitor for use in man, one requires the human receptor cDNA sequence of the extracellular domain. If the mouse form is known, human



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cDNA libraries can be easily screened using the mouse cDNA sequence and such manipulations are routinely carried out in this area. With a human cDNA sequence, one can design oligonucleotide primers to PCR amplify the extracellular domain of the receptor in the absence of the transmembrane and intracellular domains. Typically, one includes most of the amino acids between the last disulfide linked "TNF domain" and the transmembrane domain. One could vary the amount of "stalk" region included to optimize the potency of the resultant soluble receptor. This amplified piece would be engineered to include suitable restriction sites to allow cloning into various C-terminal Ig fusion chimera vectors. Alternatively, one could insert a stop signal at the 3' end and make a soluble form of the receptor without resorting to the use of a Ig fusion chimera approach. The resultant vectors can be expressed in most systems used in biotechnology including yeast, insect cells, bacteria and mammalian cells and examples exist for all types of expression. Various human Fc domains can be attached to optimize or eliminate FcR and complement interactions as desired. Alternatively, mutated forms of these Fc domains can be used to selectively remove FcR or complement interactions or the attachment of N-linked sugars to the Fc domain which has certain advantages.

#### **Generation of Agonistic or Antagonistic Antibodies:**

20

The above described soluble receptor forms can be used to immunize mice and to make monoclonal antibodies by conventional methods. The resultant mAbs that were identified by ELISA methods can be further screened for agonist activity either as soluble antibodies or immobilized on plastic in various in vitro cellular assays. Often the death of the HT29 cell line is a convenient system that is sensitive to signalling through many TNF receptors. If this line does not possess the receptor of interest, that full length receptor can be stably transfected into the HT29 line to now allow the cytotoxicity assay to work. Alternatively, such cells can be used in the Cytosensor apparatus to assess whether activation of the receptor can elicit a pH change that is indicative of a signalling event. TNF family receptors signal well in such a format and this method does not require one to know the actual biological events triggered by the receptor. The agonistic mAbs would be "humanized" for clinical use. This procedure

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can also be used to define antagonistic mAbs. Such mAbs would be defined by the lack of agonist activity and the ability to inhibit receptor-ligand interactions as monitored by ELISA, classical binding or BIAcore techniques. Lastly, the induction of chemokine secretion by various cells in response to an agonist antibody can form a screening assay.

### **Screening for Inhibitors of the Receptor-Ligand Interaction:**

Using the receptor-Ig fusion protein, one can screen either combinatorial libraries for molecules that can bind the receptor directly. These molecules can then be tested in an ELISA formatted assay using the receptor-Ig fusion protein and a soluble form of the ligand for the ability to inhibit the receptor-ligand interaction. This ELISA can be used directly to screen various natural product libraries etc. for inhibitory compounds. The receptor can be transfected into a cell line such as the HT29 line to form a biological assay (in this case cytotoxicity) that can then form the screening assay.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the polypeptides, compositions and methods of the invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Thus, it is intended that the present invention cover the modifications and variations of this invention provided that they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

### **Human TRAIN Receptor identification:**

Human TRAIN-R was cloned from two cDNA sequences. The first sequence (hTrainR) SEQ ID NO. 7 is a composite of two overlapping lambda gt10 clones (GJ159 and GJ158) from a Clontech Humann adult lung cDNA library. The composite sequence in SEQ. ID. NO. 7 is 2185 nucleotides in length and encodes a 417 amino acid protein (SEQ. ID. NO.3) which has a signal sequence, a 140 amino acid extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain and a 227 amino acid intracellular domain and a stop codon. The includes another 1200 bp. The extracellular domain of human TRAIN-R encodes three TNF receptor like domains (it appears to be missing domain 1 when compared to TNF-R). The sequence in SEQ. ID. NO. 3 is 19% identical

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to that of low affinity nerve growth factor (LNGFR) and 24% identical to Tramp/Lard4/Wsl/Dr3, both of which are members of the TNF family.

Human TRAIN-R was also cloned from a second sequence subclone of a lambda gt10 cDNA (GJ156, a 790bp subclone). The resulting sequence is shown in  
5 SEQ. ID. NO. 8. It contains intron sequence, an exon encoding the Carboxy-terminal 30 amino acids of a secreted form of human TrainR, a stop codon and a 3'UTR. The 30 amino acids in the exon sequence were 100% homologous to the murine C-term secreted form (short form of murine Train Receptor).

Two predominant messages are observed 5 kb and 0.5 kb.

Aggarwal, B. B., and Natarajan, K. (1996). Tumor necrosis factors: developments during the last decade. *Eur Cytokine Netw* 7, 93-124.

Bazzoni, F., and Beutler, B. (1996). The tumor necrosis factor ligand and receptor families. *N Engl J Med* 334, 1717-25.

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Green, D. R., and Ware, C. F. (1997). Fas-Ligand: Privilege and Peril. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94, 5986-5990.

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Smith, G. L. (1994). Virus strategies for evasion of the host response to infection. *Trends in Microbiol.* 2, 81-88.

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## WE CLAIM:

1. A polypeptide encoded by SEQ. ID. NO. 5, 6, 7 or 8.
2. A DNA sequence encoding a TRAIN-R polypeptide, said DNA sequence  
5 comprising SEQ. ID. NO. 5, 6, 7 or 8.
3. A DNA sequence that hybridizes to at least a fragment of SEQ. ID. NO. 5, 6, 7 or 8,  
said fragment comprising at least 20 consecutive bases, said DNA encoding a  
polypeptide that is at least 75% homologous with an active site of a TRAIN-R.
4. A recombinant DNA molecule comprising a DNA sequence encoding TRAIN-R  
10 said sequence operatively linked to an expression control sequence
5. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of  
anti-TRAIN-R antibodies, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
6. A method for preventing, reducing the severity of an immune response comprising  
administering a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition  
15 according to claim 6.
7. A method for treating cancer comprising administering a therapeutically effective  
amount of a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 6.
8. A method for identifying a ligand to TRAIN -R comprising the steps of (a)  
providing TRAIN, or a fragment thereof; (b) labeling said receptor or fragment  
20 thereof with a detectable label; (c) screening to detect ligand which bind to the  
detectably labeled TRAIN-R or fragment thereof.
9. A method for producing an antibody preparation reactive to TRAIN-R, or  
biologically active fragments thereof comprising the step of immunizing an  
organism with said receptor or biologically active fragments thereof.
- 25 10. An antibody preparation reactive to TRAIN-R or biologically active fragments  
thereof.
11. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an antibody preparation of claim 10, and  
a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
12. A method of expressing a gene in a mammalian cell comprising the steps of: (a)  
30 introducing DNA encoding TRAIN-R or biologically active fragments thereof into  
a cell; (b) allowing said cell to live under conditions such that the gene is expressed.

13. A method of inducing cell death comprising the administration of an agent capable of inhibiting the binding of TRAIN-R or biologically active fragments thereof to their ligands.
14. A method for treating or reducing the advancement, severity or effects of an immunological disease in a mammal comprising the step of administering a pharmaceutical composition which comprises a therapeutically effective amount of a TRAIN-R blocking agent and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
15. The method of claim 14 wherein the blocking agent is selected from the group consisting of a soluble TRAIN-R and antibody directed against a TRAIN-R.
16. The method according to claim 15 wherein the mammal is a human.
17. A soluble TRAIN-R comprising a human immunoglobulin FC domain.
18. The method of claim 16 wherein the blocking agent comprises a monoclonal antibody directed against TRAIN-R.

**FIG. 1**

**FIG. 2**



**FIG. 3**

## SEQ ID NO:1

1 MALKVLPLHR TVLFAAILFL LHLACKVSCE TGDCRQQEFK DRSGNCVLCK  
51 QCGPGMELSK ECGFGYGEDA QCVPCRPHRF KEDWGFQKCK PCADCALVNR  
101 FQRANCSHTS DAVCGDCLPG FYRKTCLVGF QDMECVPCGD PPPPYEPHCE

5

## SEQ ID NO:2

1 MALKVLPLHR TVLFAAILFL LHLACKVSCE TGDCRQQEFK DRSGNCVLCK  
51 QCGPGMELSK ECGFGYGEDA QCVPCRPHRF KEDWGFQKCK PCADCALVNR  
101 FQRANCSHTS DAVCGDCLPG FYRKTCLVGF QDMECVPCGD PPPPYEPHCT  
10 151 SKVNLVKISS TVSSPRDTAL AAVICSALAT VLLALLILCV IYCKRQFMEK  
201 KPCKLPSLC LTVK

## SEQ ID NO: 3

MALKVLEQEKTFFTLLVLLGYLSCKVTCESGDCRQQEFDRSGNCVPCN  
15 QCGPGMELSKECGFGYGEDAQCVTCRLHRFKEDWGFQKCKPCLDCAVVNR  
FQKANCSTSDAICGDCLPGFYRKTCLVGFQDMECVPCGDPPPPYEPHCA  
SKVNLVKIASTASSPRDTALAAVICSALATVLLALLILCVIYCKRQFMEK  
KPSWSLRSQDIQYNGSELSCFDRPQLHEYAHRACCQCRDVSQTCGPVRL  
LPSMCCEEACSPNPATLGC GVHSAASLQARNAGPAGEMVPTFFGSLTQSI  
20 CGEFSDAWPLMQNPMGGDNISFCDSYPELTGEDIHSLNPELESSTSLDSN  
SSQDLVGGAVPVQSHSENFTAATDLRYNNLTVESASTQDALTMRSQLDQ  
ESGAVIHPATQTSLQEA

## SEQ ID NO: 4

25 FYRKTCLVGFQDMECVPCGDPPPPYEPHCE\*

## SEQ ID NO:5

30 1 GGCACGAGGG CGTTTGGCGC GGAAGTGCTA CCAAGCTGCG GAAAGCGTGA  
51 GTCTGGAGCA CAGCACTGGC GAGTAGCAGG AATAAACACG TTTGGTGAGA  
101 GCCATGGCAC TCAAGGTCTT ACCTCTACAC AGGACGGTGC TCTTCGCTGC  
151 CATTCTCTTC TACTCCACC TGGCATGTAA AGTGAGTTGC GAAACCGGAG  
201 ATTGCAGGCA GCAGGAATTC AAGGATCGAT CTGGAAATCG TGTCCTCTGC  
35 251 AAACAGTGCG GACCTGGCAT GAGTTGTCC AAGGAATGTG GCTTCGGCTA  
301 TGGGGAGGAT GCACAGTGTG TGCCCTGCAG GCCGCACCGG TTCAAGGAAG  
351 ACTGGGGTTT CCAGAAGTGT AAGCCATGTG CGGACTGTGC GCTGGTGAAC  
401 CGCTTTTCAGA GGGCCAACTG CTCACACACC AGTGATGCTG TCTGCGGGGA  
451 CTGCCTGCCA GGATTTTACC GGAAGACCAA ACTGGTTGGT TTTCAAGACA  
40 501 TGGAGTGTGT GCCCTGCGGA GACCCACCTC CTCCCTACGA ACCACACTGT  
551 GAGTGATGTG CCAAGTGGCA GCAGACCTTT AAAAAAAAAA GAAAAAAAAA

## SEQ ID NO:6

1 CGGCACGAGG GCCGGCACCC CGCGCCACCC CAGCCTCAAA CTGCAGTCCG  
51 GCGCCGCGGG GCAGGACAAG GGGAAAGGAAT AAACACGTTT GGTGAGAGCC  
45 101 ATGGCACTCA AGGTCTTACC TCTACACAGG ACGGTGCTCT TCGCTGCCAT  
151 TCTCTTCTTA CTCCACCTGG CATGTAAAGT GAGTTGCGAA ACCGGAGATT  
201 GCAGGCAGCA GGAATTCAAG GATCGATCTG GAAACTGTGT CCTCTGCAAA  
251 CAGTGCGGAC CTGGCATGGA GTTGTCCAAG GAATGTGGCT TCGGCTATGG  
301 GGAGGATGCA CAGTGTGTGC CCTGCAGGCC GCACCGGTTT AAGGAAGACT  
50 351 GGGGTTTCCA GAAGTGTAAG CCATGTGCGG ACTGTGCGCT GGTGAACCGC  
401 TTTTCAAGGG CCAACTGCTC ACACACCACT GATGCTGTCT GCGGGGACTG  
451 CTTGCCAGGA TTTTACCGGA AGACCAAACCT GGTGTTGTTT CAAGACATGG  
501 AGTGTGTGCC CTGCGGAGAC CCACCTCCTC CCTACGAACC AACTGTACC  
551 AGCAAGGTGA ACCTTGTGAA GATCTCCTCC ACCGTCTCCA GCCCTCGGGA  
55 601 CACGGCGCTG GCTGCCGTCA TCTGCAGTGC TCTGGCCACG GTGCTGCTCG

5 651 CCCTGCTCAT CCTGTGTGTC ATCTACTGCA AGAGGCAGTT CATGGAGAAG  
701 AAACCCAGCT GTAAGCTCCC ATCCCTCTGT CTCACTGTGA AGTGAGCTTG  
751 TTAGCATTGT CACCCAAGAG TTCTCAAGAC ACCTGGCTGA GACCTAAGAC  
801 CTTTAGAGCA TCAACAGCTA CTTAGAATAC AAGATGCAGG AAAACGAGCC  
851 TCTTCAGGAA TCTCAGGGCC TCCTAGGGAT GCTGGCAAGG CTGTGATGTC  
901 TCAAGCTACC AGGAAAATT TAAAGTTGTT TWTCCCCTAA AA

SEQ ID NO: 7

10 GAATTCCGGGGGAGGTGCACGGTGTGCACGCTGGACTGGACCCCCCATGC  
AACCCCGCGCCCTGCGCCTTAACCAGGACTGCTCCGCGCGCCCTGAGCC  
TCGGGCTCCGCCCCGACCTGCAGCCTCCCAGGTGGCTGGGAAGAACTCT  
CCAACAAATAAATACATTTGATAAGAAAGATGGCTTTAAAAGTGCTACTAG  
AACAAAGAGAAAACGTTTTTCACTCTTTTAGTATTACTAGGCTATTTGTCA  
15 TGTAAGTGACTTGTGAATCAGGAGACTGTAGACAGCAAGAATTCAGGGA  
TCGGTCTGGAAACTGTGTTCCTGCAACCAGTGTGGGCCAGGCATGGAGT  
TGTCTAAGGAATGTGGCTTCGGCTATGGGGAGGATGCACAGTGTGTGACG  
TGCCGGCTGCACAGGTTCAAGGAGGACTGGGGCTTCAGAAATGCAAGCC  
CTGTCTGGACTGCGCAGTGGTGAACCGCTTTCAGAAGGCAAAATGTTTCAG  
20 CCACCAGTGATGCCATCTGCGGGGACTGCTTGCCAGGATTTATAGGAAG  
ACGAAACTTGTGGCTTTCAAGACATGGAGTGTGTGCCCTTGTGGAGACCC  
TCCTCCTCCTTACGAACCGCACTGTGCCAGCAAGGTCAACCTCGTGAAGA  
TCGCGTCCACGGCCTCCAGCCCACGGGACACGGCGCTGGCTGCCGTTATC  
TGCAGCGCTCTGGCCACCGTCTGTGGCCCTGCTCATCCTCTGTGTGCAT  
25 CTATTGTAAGAGACAGTTTATGGAGAAGAAACCCAGCTGGTCTCTGCGGT  
CGCAGGACATTCAGTACAACGGCTCTGAGCTGTGCTGTTTGTACAGACCT  
CAGCTCCACGAATATGCCCACAGAGCCTGCTGCCAGTGCCGCCGTGACTC  
AGTGCAGACCTGCGGGCCGGTGCCTTGCTCCCATCCATGTGCTGTGAGG  
AGGCCTGCAGCCCCAACCCGGCGACTCTTGGTTGTGGGGTGCATTCTGCA  
30 GCCAGTCTTCAGGCAAGAAACGCAGGCCAGCCGGGGAGATGGTGCCGAC  
TTTCTTCGGATCCCTCACGCAGTCCATCTGTGGCGAGTTTTCAGATGCCT  
GGCCTCTGATGCAGAATCCCATGGGTGGTGACAACATCTCTTTTGTGAC  
TCTTATCCTGAACTCACTGGAGAAGACATTCATTCTCTCAATCCAGAACT  
TGAAAGCTCAACGCTCTTGGATTCAAATAGCAGTCAAGATTGGTTGGTG  
35 GGGCTGTTCAGTCCAGTCTCATTCTGAAAACCTTACAGCAGCTACTGAT  
TTATCTAGATATAACAACACACTGGTAGAATCAGCATCAACTCAGGATGC  
ACTAACTATGAGAAGCCAGCTAGATCAGGAGAGTGGCGCTGTATCCACC  
CAGCCACTCAGACGTCCCTCCAGGAAGCTTAAAGAACCTGCTTCTTCTG  
CAGTAGAAGCGTGTGCTGGAACCCAAAGAGTACTCCTTTGTAGGCTTAT  
40 GGACTGAGCAGTCTGGACCTTGCATGGCTTCTGGGGCAAAAATAAATCTG  
AACCAAAGTGACGGCATTGTAAGCCTTTCAGCCAGTTGCTTCTGAGCCAG  
ACCAGCTGTAAGCTGAAACCTCAATGAATAACAAGAAAAGACTCCAGGCC  
GACTCATGATACTCTGCATCTTTCCCTACATGAGAAGCTTCTCTGCCACAA  
AAGTGACTTCAAAGACGGATGGGTTGAGCTGGCAGCCTATGAGATTGTGG  
45 ACATATAACAAGAAACAGAAATGCCCTCATGCTTATTTTCATGGTGATTG  
TGGTTTTACAAGACTGAAGACCCAGAGTATACTTTTTCTTTCCAGAAATA  
ATTTCATACCGCCTATGAAATATCAGATAAATTACCTTAGCTTTTATGTA  
GAATGGGTTCAAAAGTGAGTGTCTTATTTGAGAAGGACACTTTTTCATC  
ATCTAAACTGATTTCGCATAGGTGGTTAGAATGGCCCTCATATTGCCCTGCC  
50 TAAATCTTGGGTTTATTAGATGAAGTTTACTGAATCAGAGGAATCAGACA  
GAGGAGGATAGCTCTTTCCAGAATCCACACTTCTGACCTCAGCCTCGGTC  
TCATGAACACCCGCTGATCTCAGGAGAACACCTGGGCTAGGGAATGTGGT  
CGAGAAAGGGCAGCCCATTGCCCAGAATTAACACA

55

SEQ ID NO: 8

GAATTCCAAATGCTAAAACCTAGTTCTTTATTCATCTATAAGGTATTTTG  
TCGTTTAAGTTTCAATAAAAAATGCCGAAGACCACTGACTTTATATTCCCC  
CACCTGCACCCCCACCCCAATATAGAAGAAGTGCACTGAGAAGCATCTGC  
AAAGTTAGCTTTAGGGGAATTGATATTTCTTAAGTGTCCTGCTTCCTC  
5 TTCAAAAAATGTGTCTACCTAAGATACTATTATTTAAGCCTCTGTGTACTT  
TTAACCGTAGAACTGGTAATGGAGACTGCTGGTAATTTATGACCACAAC  
GTAAGCTTAGATGAAAGAGTTAACAAGGAGTATTTTCCTTTCTCTCTAG  
ATTTTATAGGAAGACGAAACTTGTCGGCTTTCAAGACATGGAGTGTGTGC  
CTTGTGGAGACCCTCCTCCTCCTTACGAACCGCACTGTGAGTGAACGCAA  
10 CACAGGCAGAGCCAAGGGGACGCCTGGCCTTTTGAAAAAGTTTAAATTTG  
TAAACGTTTCTTCTCTGGCAGATGGAGCCAAATCTGTCTCTCCTGTGGGG  
TGTACAGTGTGTCTCTTTAATCAGGCTTCTGGCAGGACAGAAAAGTCCCT  
TTGTTCTGTGCCTCAGTCAGCAAACCGGTCCCAGGGATTTGAATCTCAGA  
GTGGAGTGCAGACATTTTGCCACTGCTCAGCTCCTTCTGAAGCCTTCCCT  
15 GGCACCTGGGTCTGTAATTCAGGCCACTTTGAATAACCAGGCGGCTCAC  
ATCCTCACTCTTAGGTCTTCGTGCCCTGGCCCCATGAATTC

## SEQ.ID. NO. 9

20 MALKVLLQEKTFFTLVLLGYLSCKVTCESGDCRQQEFRDRSGNCVPCN  
QCGPGMELSKECGFGYGEDAQCVTCLHRFKEDWGFQKCKPCLDCAVVNR  
FQKANCSATSDAICGDCLPGFYRKTCLVGFQDMECVPCGDP PPPYEPHCE

25

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 98/19030

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C12N15/12 C07K14/715 A61K39/395 G01N33/53 A61K38/17  
 C07K16/28 A61K48/00 C07K19/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C12N C07K A61K G01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	Emest15 Database Entry Mma03356 Accession number AA003356; 25 July 1996 MARRA M. ET AL.: "The WashU-HHMI mouse EST project" XP002085444 see the whole document ---	1-18
A	Emest15 Database Entry Mma36247 Accession number AA036247; 27 August 1996 MARRA M. ET AL.: "The WashU-HHMI mouse EST project" XP002085445 see the whole document ---	1-18

-/--

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☐ Patent family members are listed in annex.

## ° Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&amp;" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 February 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

24/02/1999

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Authorized officer

Montero Lopez, B

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 98/ 19030

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:  
Remark: Although claims 12 and 13, as far as concerning an in vivo method, and claims 6, 7, 9, 14-16 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

### Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 98/ 19030

Box III TEXT OF THE ABSTRACT (Continuation of item 5 of the first sheet)

Receptor of the TNF family: TRAIL-receptor.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 98/19030

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>JAMES P. SHERIDAN ET AL.: "Control of TRAIL-induced apoptosis by a family of signaling and decoy receptors" SCIENCE, vol. 277, 8 August 1997, pages 818-821, XP002075799 DC see the whole document -----</p>	1-18